persons were present, none of whom showed rade signs of impatience: second French characteristic. Meantime I had the pleasure of stening to a revelation of M. Croisat's views of hair-dressing. It was to me a revelation. I say it to my shame, but I went to this soirce with the notion that I must laugh in my sleeve from beginning to end of the performances. I was presently forced to hide my blushes in that receptacle of cencealed emotions. Whether M. Croisat be a Christian er not, the nature of his remarks did not enable me to decide. A gentleman and a scholar he immediately proved himself to be by a series o elegantly-expressed observations, in which he did not attempt to elevate the matter of his profession to the rank of a fine art, for it did not enter into his suspicion that it occupied any other, but showed that it was such. This further appeared in the course of proceedings. While the operafordinary hair and features, compositions of ele-ent court head-dresses and heads, there were critical discussions going on among the spectators. which, on the score of acumen, of analysis and which, on the score of acumen, of analysis and construction, of the knowledge and laws of effects to be produced by combination and harmony, light and shade, of lines and colors, was far superior to most of the dilettantialk you may hear at the Düsseldorff or the annual exhibition of the Academy. Let that pass for the third French characteristic. M. Croisat in his general remarks on the ten coiffes of the evening, pointed out why a law, with such head and hair of pointed out why a las; with such head and hair, of such a size and contour, should be coffeed with powder and not with a turban, and vice versa; how the full wreath of flowers on this head would be atterly out of harmony on the head of another person. He then spoke of the "interesting person. He then spoke of the widow" of their old associate Gilbert, and told how much were the proceeds of the evening for her benefit. Every one applauded the good chartty, and no one smiled apropos of the interesting Finally, the ladies whose heads had been "exewere led to seats on either side of the aisle through which spectators passed on their way out of the ball. As they passed, they stopped, looked scrutinizingly at this curl, at that flower, at the fall of the face, at the folds of a turban, exchanged criticisms, and went on. The ladies did not blush. The gentlemen coiffcurs gave them no just seuse to blush. Say, that is a fifth French characteristic of one of the most respectable charitable soirces I ever had the good fortune to attend. All honor to the eleven hundred and fifty odd coiffeurs and barbers of Paris—and to their charitable natures. For to relieve the proceedings, the suggestion of lection to be taken up while the combing and tarling was going on, met with instant approval and brought a pretty addition to the entrance fees for the benefit of Madame Gilbert. And that is eminently characteristic of the charity-loving, charity-doing Freuch.

charity-doing French.

A presentation of the English order of the Bath to distinguished officers of the French array and navy took place at the British Embassy January 23. Gens-Bosquet and Regneuilt de St. Jean d'Angely were presented with the decoration of Knights Grand Cross; Gens. Martimprey, Niel, Dulac, Delesme, Mellinet and Count Amirel (navy) were made Knights Commanders; and Gen. Espinasse and fifteen other officers were invested with the Companiouship of the Order. Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador, made the presentations. Sir Colin Campbell, Sir A. Woodford and Col. Clermont, the Queen's Commissioner, were present on the occasion.

The Nautical Commission appointed to report on the improvement of the port of Havre has recommended that not only should the port of Havre be enlarged and deepened, and an outer dock be built on the site of the western front of the fortifications, but that a bonding warehouse-dock should be established, and the back d'eclat be rendered safe.

The President of the Republic of San Salvador has sont his congratulations to the Emperor Napoleon on the fall of Sevastopol.

A decre in the Moniteur of the 21st fixes the import

The President of the Repubbe of San Salvador has sont his congratulations to the Emperor Napoleon on the fall of Sevastopol.

A decree in the Moniteur of the 21st fixes the import duty on raw wood and articles composed of wood as follows: Common in grease, by French vessels from out of Europe, 5f. per 100 kilos; other countries, 10f.; by foreign vessels, 15f.; fine, 10f., 15f. and 20f. respectively; washed common, 10f., 20f. and 25f.; fine, 22f. 50c., 32f. 50c. and 37f. 50c. When imported by land from frontier countries the duty is the same as when brought by French vessels, and from other countries, the same as by foreign vessels. Thread of pure worsted in grease, 32f., 36f. and 80f. per 100 kilos, according to weight and fineness; washed, 40f., 70f. and 100f.; thread of fine wood and sik, containing at least 85 per cent of the former, 50f.; thread of fine weol and floss silk, or other substances countaining at least one half wood, 60f.; cloth, kerseymeres and similar tissues, according to weight and fineness, 70f., 105f. and 150f.; light tissues, 60f., 85f. and 110f.; blankets and counterpanes, 43f., 55f. and 6.f.; oriental hosiery, 120f.; 135f. and 150f.; woven goods of wool mixed with other substances, according to quality and the proportion of wool, 25f., 35f., 60f. and 90f.

# SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY-THE BOYAN CASE.

The Madrid Gazette contains a decree refusing the The Madrid Gazette contains a decree refusing the resignation offered by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Marine (Messienre de Zabala, Brun and Santa Cruz), and appointing the new Ministers of Public Works, Justice and the Interior.

The Cortes have adopted the bills for the Credit Mobilier and the Bank of Spanish Capitalists. A decree concedes the Saragessa Railway to the French Grand Central Company.

Mr. Boyan, recently at Hawana, publishes a letter stating that he is a Roman Catholic, and consequently that his expulsion from Cuba was not owing to his refusal to abandon the Protestant form of fault.

The second daughter of Maria Christina was married at Malmaison to the Italian Prince Drago.

# PORTUGAL.

THE CORTES-DAMAGE FROM RAIN. The Portuguese Cortes were to meet again to-day, (says a Lisbon letter of the 19th of January,) and continue the seasion which had been suspended until the completion of the financial report and the new arrangements with the Santarem Railway Company and the

ntractors.
Torrents of rain continued. Much distress had been caused, principally along the banks of rivers, and bouses and walls had given way in the towns. Sev-eral shocks of earthquake had prevailed, principally in the Algarves, but without doing any serious

# ITALY.

COTTON CULTURE BY FREE LABOR. Mr. Clegg of Manchester is at present in Naples, cadeavoring to organize an extensive growth of cotton by free labor, partly with a commercial and partly with an anti-slavery view. A letter from Naples in

The Daily News says:

The Daily News 88ys:

"The Two Sicilies would in every respect be admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The average rental of land is not high, and of sandy, swampy ground, suited to the object proposed very low. Of such land, too, there is a vast quantity lying almost waste on the shores of the Adriatic from Leece to Brinds; and between Toro dail, Annual Land Co. waste on the shores of the Adriatic from Leece to Brindisi, and between Torre dell'Annunziata and Car-tellamare and other ports. Cotton, too, is actually grown both in Sicily and on the Continent, so that the experiment would not be new, and it has entirely suc-ceeded.

ceeded.

In Sicily about 2,000,000 pounds are grown annually balf of which is exported to Naples, and the other had baif of which is exported to Napies, and the other half is consumed in the island. In the continental part of the kingdom about 2,200,000 pounds are grown and consumed, while 800,000 pounds are imported from New-Orleans. The annual produce of the kingdom is therefore about 4,000,000 pounds, while the annual consumption is about 5,000,000 pounds. In proof of the yet greater capabilities of the country, a letter from a Sicilian merchant now before me says: 'Not' withstanding the great consumption it would not be 'difficult to export a quantity of cotton.'

"This report, therefore, founded on facts, is emissedly encouraging to the project of Mr. Clegg; and all that is wanting is a little capital and a little enterprise—just what the Neapolitans have not."

# DENMARK.

THE SOUND DUES CONFERENCES.

The Sound Dues Conferences were formally epened at Copenhagen on the 4th alt., but the business transacted consisted of little more than the presentation and verification of the different credentials. The Russian Commissioner, Tengoborski, was the only specially nominated Deputy there. The Daniah papers for a long time observed the most perfect silence on the subject of these conferences, and it was not till the 14th of January that the Daphladet favored the public with a few particulars from a private source.

According to this statement the Minister Von Scheel opened the proceedings by announcing that Herr Blahme, the ci-decant Minister for Foreign Affairs, THE SOUND DUES CONFERENCES.

was deputed by the Government to represent Denmark, after which communication he witadrew. The Assembly was composed of the representatives of twelve States. Herr Blahme preceded to develop a plan for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and of the other incidental payments, based upon a mixed calculation of the imports and exports of the various sations. At that pare of his speech in which he described Deamark as having come forward to meet the others half way, he was interrupted by Herr Tongoborski, who maintained that it was Russia that came half way to meet Deamark seeing that the former had no desire meet Denmark, seeing that the former had no desire at all to capitalize her share; Hamburg and Mecklen-hurg had also already declared they had no desire to commute their payment of the Sound dues for a fixed sum down. The speech of the Danish representative was answered by Baron Lagerheim, the representative of Sweden and Norway. As all the materials had not been collected that the members thought necessary for their deliberations, more particularly the reports on the Sound dues from the years 1841 to 1847, the Confer-ences were adjourned till the end of this month. The deliberations seem hitherto not to have been conduct-ed in the most regular and tranquil manner possible, get a protocol or minutes of the proceedings drawn up and agreed to. for it is mentioned that it took considerable trouble to

#### THE LATEST.

We are indebted to Capt. Judkins of the Persia for the following telegraphic dispatch from London to Liverpool on Saturday morning, 26th ult.

The Daily N-ses, in a leading article, says:

"We learn, on authority which renders it impossible to doubt the correctness of the statement, that a preliminary treaty of peace will be signed, probably before Tuesday, certainly before the meeting of Parlia-

"An armistice will be concluded immediately after "An armistice will be concluded immediately after the signature of the preiminary treaty, for a limited period, and negotiations with a view to a final comprehensive treaty will be commenced immediately. We are given to understand that it is the determination of the allied Powers to exercise to the full extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposals, to bring forward additional stipulations to the general interests of Europe."

The Moniteur of Friday gives an account of the largest which followed the presentation of the Open's

barquet which followed the presentation of the Queen's honors to the French officers on the 23d. Lady Cowlev sat on Prince Napoleon's right, and Lord Cowley opposite to him. The Prince proposed the Queen's Realth, and in doing so said:
"If, devoted as we are to the most just of causes,

we needed any encouragement or recompense, we should find it in the brilliant testimony of the favor of an august severeign, and the gratitude of a great nation, our ally. Let us drink, in the name of the army, to the Queen of England."

Lord Cowley proposed a sentiment in favor of the early conclusion of peace, and that the new negotiaions might give to the Allies, and particularly to the English people, the satisfaction of seeing the evils of war brought to a speedy close.

The Moniteur says that this fete will cement the alliance of France and England, on which reposes the future peace of the whole civilized world.

#### THE CRIMEA.

Special Correspondence of The London Dully News. CAMP SEVASTOPOL, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856. The monotony of camp life in the Crimea has not been broken by any event worthy of record. When the last mail left, on the 8th inst., the snow, which covered the ground, in some places upward of a foot in depth, was melting rapidly. Now the snow has wholly disappeared.

On the open ground, large green patches of new vegetation are scattered, and many of the earlier bulbous plants are sheeting up. Should the wind veer to the northward the scene will be wholly changed is a few hours. The roads are unavoidably in a bad condition. The traffic upon them is immense and con In the early part of the week the destruction of the

remaining portions of the Karabelnaya in charge of the Erglish engineers was effected. Part of the great basins still remain to be destroyed. The Russians have maintained their fire from the north side, and a few casualties have occurred among the men engaged in fetching stores from the ruins of the town.

It is stated that in addition to Austria and Prussia, the proposals for peace were also strongly supported by Holland, at the Court of St. Petersburg. Much doubt has been thrown on the existence of the alleged Russian circulars, placing an untoward interpretation on the proposals of peace accepted by the Czar.

# THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening.
This merning at 11 o'clock, the pilot-boat Zedora spoke, off Plymouth, the steamship Arago, from New-York for Southampton, with cutwater knocked away and bow damaged, supposed to have been in contact. [She subsequently reached Southampton at midnight on the 25th, and the report says, all well.] London, Saturday mornin

We have reason to believe that, according to the precedents of 1814 and 1815, when Lord Castlereagh, who was then foreign Secretary, assisted at the negotiations at Vienna and Paris, Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conferences, which will probably be held at Frankfort, after preliminaries of peace are signed. Baron Brunnon and Count Orloff will, it is said, appear on the part of Russia.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Havre Market.

Havre, Jan. 23.—Corros had fluctuated considerably during the week. The Asia news caused a complete patie, and prices fell considerably, but the news of Russia's acceptance of the sease propositions specifly counteracted this, and prices went up 1405 france from the lowest point. The market closed tame, however, at a decline of 142 france from the previous high quotations. The sales of the week were 12,700 bales, of which 5,500 were on speculation. Stock on hand about 60,600 bales. New Orleans the continuer 50 france.

Regarders had considerably declined under the peace news, but closed with more confidence, although business was vary dull.—American Flour at 48 tr. 549 fr. 50c.

Rick—A heavy fall has taken place. Carolina is quoted at 40 fr.

0 fr.
SUGAR-No demand whatever, and prices nominal.
Assus in good request at a slight advance on Pearls

# Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persic.]

The week's arrivals from the States have been small, consisting of only 22,710 bush. Wheart, 41,301 bush. Gors. and 347 bush. Flours, but from Egypt there are 6,933 quarters Wheart, and 636 do. Coax, and 2,605 sacks Flours.

Since our Circular of 22d inst., the Graix trade has been quiet, but steady. Most of the markets show great firmness at the decline, but transactions are limited, owing to the continued uncertainty as to the results of the peace negotiations.

Our market to-day opened with an improved demand for Wheart, which induced sellers to raise their pretensions; this rather checked husiness, and at the close it was less active. Plours as slow as a sun rather cheaper. Indian Coax less the buoyancy of Tuesday, and was 6d lower. The quantations are: Flours, 39 6t of 416 % bill.; Wheart Red. 10 19 to 11/3; White, 11/9 to 12, \$P 70 B; Indian Coax, Mined. 38 to 38 6 \$P\$ 466 B. Wakefield to-day recovered part of the decline of last week, and Loudon was firm at Monday's prices.

Here—Transactions this week have been confined to a few retail sales, chiefly of "Gurney's" old, at 25 12/6; a better feeling, however, seems to be springing up.

PoRs—Nothing to report. Some parcels of new have arrived, but are not yet landed.

Bacco—In fair request at the quotations; for forward delivery it is offered at 45; e.wit.

Larn is searce. But deli; parcels to arrive do not meet buyers, although offered at very much reduced rates.

Tallew continues uncettled and fluctuating; there is, however, rather incre disposition to buy, and we quote Butchers' Association 59, 660 \$P\$ cwt.

Rostn continues very dull at 4/3.

Bark steady.

Corrow—On Wednesday there was a briek demand at the

ROSIN continues very dimension.

Bank sleedy.

COTTON.—On Wednesday there was a brisk demand at the
extreme rates of the week; but yesterday there was less doing,
and prices were scarcely so becayant. Again, to day, the demend is only moderate; but the market closes about 1-16d.

B above last Friday's quotations. In Manchester a fair business has been done this week at full prices. Middling Orleans,
5dd.; Mobile, \$ 9-16d.; Uplands, \$ 9-16d. P B.

# Baring Brothers & Co.'s Cirenlar.

Bering Brothers

Per Persis 1

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856—3 r. M.
Owing to the anticipations of peace having received some adofficeal confirmation, we have to notice an improvement in some
of the principal articles of Colonial and Foreign Produce; while
those which, to a certain extent, are dependent on the continuance of the war for the maintenance of their value, are difficult
of sale, and in most instances lower. Mossay in rather less demand. Consols leave of Solgrebs for money, and Solgrebs for
the account. Dollars, 4/11. Bar Silver, 5/14, both nominal

the account sollars, 4 115 Bar Silver, 5 15 sollars in all Cochineal steady. 185 bags at auction nearly all sold at about previous rates, with the exception of Mexican Silver, which brought an advance of 14. Teneride Silver went from 3/803/9, and Bark 3/1804/5. Mexican Silver J@25/10, Black 5/16, A few bags Houdras Silver went at 3/8. Corper firm at late quotations. Tough Cake and The, £126; best selected, £129; Sheathing, 144; Yellow Metal, 124. Corper There is a good demand for Plantation Ceylon, and 454 casks, 206 bags at auction, sold at full prices to 64, advance, fine ond, to mid. selling from 57; to 27. 356 hags Native Ceylon brought from 52, 252.6 for good ord., and 53 de3/3 for very good. 54 bales good loug berny Mocha realized 76; In floating excess nothing to reports.

good. Se takes good not been accurated by in Boating carroes nothing to report.

Corron firm, and 9.250 bales have been sold at fully \$1. advance. At Liverpool the demand has also been active; mid. Orleans is quoted at \$50.

TURFENTINE—No sales to report. Spirits—American in de-

The Conn market[was very quiet on Monday, and only a few raise of English Whea, were made at a decline of \$\(\ell\), \$\(\text{a}'\) \rightarrow quarter the prices of the previous Monday; the bulk of the suppir remained unsold, the offere made being generally \$\(\text{a}'\) \rightarrow quarter through \$\(\text{a}'\) \rightarrow quarter through \$\(\text{a}'\) \rightarrow quarter through \$\text{a}'\) of the problem of English Wheat was \$7\(\text{a}'\) to \$16,466 qrs setured. To day the market was quart without change in prices.

Datus \$\(\text{a}\_c - \text{Cutch dail and lower}, 100 \text{bass at austion were mostly bought in at 130. Genubles, \$16,701.65 for good quality. Campbur quiet. Turkey Option, \$15. Quarkativer, \$1. \$\(\text{A}\), \$\(\text{a}'\) thus \$\(\text{Relwood}, \text{Ell} \) \$\(\text{a}'\) thus \$\(\text{A}'\) and \$\(\text{a}'\) of \$\(\text{a}'\) and \$\(\text{a}'\

veol.—15 tens Jamaios sold at £6 5/. 25 tens Redwood, £3 25/69£815. Mos. ssst:—100 punchs. British West India sold from 19/2

Fater. The contrations for the chemical see amount now to \$256 charts.

Inco in demand at \$250 ft 5 for Bars; Rails \$2 5 ft 0. b. in Walse. Scotch Figs 76; mixed Nos. on Cityle.

Inasent—Arrivals are large, say 11,193 qts., all from the East Indies; purchases are limited, and prices inominal; but holders show no arrival a mixety to press sales. Black Sea on the spot 72; East Indian 72/673; sellers for arrival at 64.

OH.S.—Fish very quiet; Sperm 21/250 2 255, nominal; Rape also lower, refined of good quality offered at 57, 250;6, and foreign brown at 50,50050. Lineseed has further declined to 77 on the spot, at which price there is some demand for export. Cook Not 59 300. Palm 41-22.

LEAD very firm; Common Fig. 825 15 26 26.

Lexa very firm; Common Pig 225 15; 3 2 25.

Lexa very firm; Common Pig 225 15; 3 2 25.

RuM is gamin lower; 300 casks, chiefly loeward, have been sold at 2,532,6, proof, for Brown, and 2,4 for Pals.

Ruce Prices have intribute given way 6d, 31; 19 cwt.; but a considerable business has been done at this reduction. For arrival, 5/00 tuns Bengal of the new crop Feb, and March shipments) have changed hands from 13.53(1)16 for good mid, exship, and 14; landod; 14,430 bags have been effected at suction—6f which 10,000 hars Bengal sold at 13.6 for good mid, white; 11, w11,6 for good cargo knot; and 10 6,011 for ord. 130 bags (sir pinky Madras at 12/6/015), and 2,000 Larong Arracan at 11/3.

[3] Tin Sirm; Straits, 125/; Banca, 131/. English without change. Entry Fire in limited demand; prices have a downward tempey; 5 to 2 P cent ref., 50, 507/; 10 to 6, 31 (338). Spirits—Black Pepper—1500 bags Mainbar sold at 5pl. for Critics—Biscx Peoper—1,800 bars Mainbar sold at Spl. for fair light, and 564,50 fd. for good tall heavy. Clores—459 fazz Zazzbar sold etadily et 5,0524. Tax is far suddittle a forg, common Concou, 9,2034. Sudan—There has been an uproved demand both for home communition and expert, and a rife husiness has been due. intest quoristions and expert, and a fair business has been done—the intest quoristions exhibitating an advance of 1, 22, P. cwi. Iron the lowest point. Of West India, 2,000 casks have been conducted lowest point. Of West India, 2,000 casks have been conducted lowers, Frivacely, 6,000 burs clayed Manilla, on the spot sold at 42, 2023, 1700 cases brown Bahis as 2,000 the and affect, 1,000 bars brown Remandated at 25,01 kmded, for this point, 2,500 bars brown Remandated at 27, for near point, and 0,00 time Manilla, to arrive, at 20,01 free of particular average, for Holland. Concar flat; 170 bags Granada were with drawn from 57,943; for fair red.

Tablow is quiet at 30; for f. C. on the spot. For the last three months of the year flore are sellers at 5.2.

#### VENEZUELA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The steamship Tennessee, Captain Johnson, from Laguayra to St. Thomas, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The cholers had entirely disappeared from the provinces of Carracas and Carabobo, (Venezuela), but it is unfortunately committing awful ravages in those of Barins and Barquismute.

Congress had not yet met, but many of the Members were already in the capital.

At St. Thomas there was no sickness when the Ten-nessee left, but the reports of the cholera in Porto Rico are really heart-rending. From Nov. 11 to Jan. 21 last there had been 12,523 cases, of which 5,205 had The principal freight of the Tennessee is from Porto

Cabello, and consists of indigo, coffee, hides, &c.
There were eleven American vessels in port.
The bark Amelia, Com. Warden, of New-York, The bark Amalia, Com. Warden, of New-York, arrived at St. Thomas on the 1st instant, leaking budly. This is the vessel that had been seized by the American Government at Port-au-Prince, as being connected with some fillibustering expedition, on ac-count of a large quantity of powder and guns being

count of a large quantity of powder and guns being found on board.

Venezuela was quiet. Everybody is actually sick and tired of revolutions. The most sensible men are the apostles of peace and tranquillity, and I have no besination in saying that the man, who ever he be, who would pretend to disturb it, would be considered an enemy to his country, and meet with the utmost opposition from all quarters. The Venezuelans fortunately are commencing to understand that it is not by revolutions that the true interests of the country can be advanced, and that if they wish to be happy and considered a civilized nation their will is to be expressed by the ballot-box and not by the sword. Congress had not net, but the deputies were fast arriving from the provinces.

provinces.

Trade was commencing to revive from the severe

Trade was commencing to revive from the severe shock caused by the heartrending ravages of the cholera in Carabobe and Laguayra. No American vessel in port but the St. Mary.

From The St. Thomas Times, Jan. 12.

Our readers will be pieased to learn the arrival at this port of the United States Mail stramship Tennessee, the pioneer of a steam communication between New-York and Venezuela, touching at St. Thomas and Porto Rico. The Tennessee is 1,200 tims and 550 hone power, and is considered tolerably fast. Judging her sea-going qualities and means of accommedation by the testimonial presented Capt. Johnson by his late passengers, we must conclude her to be a safe and comfortable vessel. It is the general opinion of her passengers that in regular weather she will prove herself a five-day boat between this port or St. John's (Porto Rico) and New-York. It is said that the company which has entered into the enterprise is now in search of a sister ship to purchase, and that in about one mouth there will be two vessels on the line performing regular semi-monthly voyages between ports in North and South America. We are told the United States Government will subsidize the company with \$15,000 per annum for each vessel placed on the line, for which they are to convey a mail.

That the commerce of the United States of America, in counction with South America and the West Indice, will be materially benefited by this spirited and detaking, it requires no far-sighted vision to see:

in connection with South America and the West In-dies, will be materially benefited by this spirited andertaking, it requires no far-sighted vision to see; while the traveling public will be agreeably accommo-

while the traveling public will be agreeably accommodated, which must tend to cause a great many persons to make pleasure and business excursions that would otherwise remain lazily at home.

It would be well, we are inclined to think, if the Company, in undertaking to establish this steam communication, was prepared to look for no immediate benefit previous to its being in operation a twelve-menth, as before that time it will havily be sufficiently month, as before that time it will hardly be sufficiently known to the different communities where their vessels are to touch, and those in the vicinity, or to be looked upon as a sure and certain means of transit, whether for letters, passengers, or freight. But we give it as our hamble opinion that if the operation is permitted to continue in permanence for the above stated time, nothing will after that period prevent its proving a successful and remmerating project. For ourselves nothing will after that period prevent its proving successful and remmerating project. For ourselves we wish it every success, and feel sanguine that persons in the West Indies and South America desirous or reaching the United States, will in preference take the steamers than travel in sailing vessels; and we further

believe that numberless persons proceeding to and from Europe will make the detour of New-York as soon as this line becomes a fixed principle.

There is reason to believe that the agents here of the Tennessee have addressed a letter to this Government, soliciting for the steamers carrying the United States mail the privilege of being placed on the same ment, soliciting for the steamers carrying the United States mail the privilege of being placed on the same feeting with those carrying the British mail. We have little doubt that the privilege will be conceded, as without it the delays of eatry and clearance, &c., would preve an inconvenient drawback to vessels charged with the conveyance of mails, and subject to fixed and stated periods for arrival and departure.

Among the passengers by the Tennessee, we notice the name of Mr. Raasloff. This gentleman, we are told, comes to the Island at the desire of, and by an engagement with, our Government, to execute some submarine blasting. Mr. Kaasloff, it would seem, has been extensively engaged in the United States in biasting rocks at the months of harbors and in the beds of rivers, and we learn has, in all cases, been successful. The rock, we presume, to be blasted here is the

ful. The rock, we presume, to be blasted here is the one opposite the mouth of our harbor, laid down in Lieut. Lawrence's surveying chart as the "Scorpion

# LATEST NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

A Kansas journal says: We extract the following from the daily journal of T. Browne, esq., who arrived in this city, a few days since, direct from Fort Laramie: "Left Fort Laramie, Oct. 28. Commenced snowing, Nov. 4, and continued to snow without cessation until Dec. 2. Weather very severe from the first date, and from which time we began to lose cattle from the frost. The men also suffered severely, many being badly frozen.

frozen.
"Nov. 6. Met a war-party of Pawnees, some 300 strong, going, as their chief, White Bear, informed us, to fight the Sioux on White River. Appeared to be peaceable toward us, but very much exasperated

against the Sour.

"Immense herds of buffalo on the Platte and as far as the Little Blue. It would be impossible for me to convey an idea of the quantities, unless I should say there were hundreds of thousands.

there were hundreds of thousands.

"The old mountaineers say that the people who live in bottoms had better be hunting the hills before Spring, as the muskrats have built their houses from three to five feet higher this Fall than they have for the last six years, which is a sure sign of immense

floods.

"Crossed the Big Bine Dec. 1s. We had intended to go into Winter quarters there, but, as the weather moderated somewhat, we concluded to push ou.

"Lost no men, but, as before stated, several badly frozen. Lost twenty-five head of cattle, but those we got in with were in fair order."

### MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC. The steamship Alabams, Capt. Schenek, having beca chartered by Mr. Collins, sailed yesterday in search of the steamship Pacific with a supply of provisions for her relief. It is thought that the Pacific tock a more northerly course than the Persia, and got disabled in the same pack in which the Persia broke her wheels. The Alabama will cruise for a week or ten days, steering for the Grand Banks, as near as possible in the Pacific's usual course, and hailing all vessels likely to have seen her. The Alabama also takes 200 barrels of provisions and a supply of water for the relief of vessels in distress, of which it is thought there are agreat many now unable to get into port. The Underwriters send out by the Alabama a quantity of warm clothing to be applied to the same benevolent

end. Commander Hartstein of the United States propeller Arctic, telegraped to the Secretary of the Navy yesterday for permission to take out the Arctic in search of the Pacific, and also for the purpose of affording assistance to other vessels in distress. His application was backed by a very urgent request from Mr. Collins. At 11 o'clock last night Secretary Dob-bin telegraphed back to Commander Hartstein, giving him permission to take the steamer, and she will be got ready, and probably start early this afternoon.

The Arctic, which was recently employed in the search for Dr. Kane, in the polar regions, proved herself admirably adapted for combatting with the ice, and no doubt will be of valuable service in the search for the Pacific. Her commander got her ready for sea in two or three hours after receiving orders from the

Secretary of the Navy,

The following is a copy of the instructions to Capt. Briggs of the Collins line, who went out in the Ala-

bama:

"New-York and Liverpoot U. S. M. S. S. Co., }

"No. 56 Wall street, New-York, Feb. 10, 1836. \$

"Capt. Gro. Buroos—Dear Sur: Believing the non-arrival of the Facific is caused by ise, we have chartered the steamship Alabama, Capt. Schenck, to proceed to sea for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Pacific, if possible. An agreement with the owners of said steamers, is that Capt. Schenck shall cruise with the Alabama as you may direct. You will, therefore, proceed to sea with her, at the earliest moment practicable, and cruise as long as you may think proper.

think proper.

We have put on board provisions as per memoran. dum below, and the underwriters have put on board clothes, both of which you will supply to any vessels that may be in need of them, when an opportunity of ers for you to do so. Yours, respectfully, E. K. COLLINS.

MEMORANDEM OF PROVISIONS PUT ON BOARD THE ALABAMA, MARKED " COLLINS STEAMERS STORES."

\$30 barrels Broad.

25 barrels Blour.

70 barrels Beef.

70 harrels Beef. 30 harrels Pork. 2,000 pounds fresh Beef and Mutton. THE PERSIA. The Persia, on her late voyage, badly damaged her

wheels in the ice, and was compelled to steer south for eight hours and stop for repairs. She then came ander easy steam-hence her long passage. ACCIDENT ON THE STATEN ISLAND FRIRY.

Casiderable excitement prevailed among the pas-sengers on board the 4 o'clock boat from Staten Island on Saturday afternoon, arising from an accident which it was feared would result seriously, although it fortunately did not. As the boat reached Governor's Island, a loud crash was heard, and the left wheelhouse was seen to break in pieces, the boat, meauwhile, coming to a stand still. The females on board, of whom there were a great many, were dreadfully alarmed, and the mea rushed to the scene of the diffically to see what was the matter, when it was found that one of the buckets of the wheel had broken off. and in striking the wheel-house knocked it down. The passengers were soon quieted, and the boat proceeded on her journey without any further difficulty.

THE BRIG. SAFFORD.

Captain Andrew A. Myers, Wreckmaster for the County of Kings, on Saturday took charge of the wreck of the brig W. F. Safford. At 1 p. m. a document was rend by Assistant District-Attorney Winslow, notifying all other parties to desist from their operations, and relinquish their claims in favor of Capt. Myers, as he superseded in his official prerogatives policemen, sheriffs, and all others heretofore inter ested or in any way appertaining to the matter in dis-pute. The wrecking schooner Mechanic, Captain C. Bell, and a sloop, were there with pumps, &c., under command of the Wreckmaster, and these were immediately placed in a position to raise the vessel at the next slack water if possible.

FOR CALIFORNIA, gers for Nicaragua and California. On this occasion the steamer experienced no detention. Among the Nicaraguans on board werei Captan Byron Cole, J. R. Male, editor of the El Nicaraguense, Mr. William Lyster, and others of the indicted. A number of their sympathizers and friends, among whom were Brigalier-General Hernsby, of Nicaragua, now in this city, witnessed their departure. Her passenger list numbers 119 in the cabin and 421 in the steerage. Almost

300 persons took passage for Nicaragua. FOR EUROPE. The steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton, sailed from this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, With 50 passengers, and \$79,369 in specie. Among her passengers was M'lle Rachel.

QUICK PASSAGES.

The clipper ship Syren, of Salem, Capt. Charles H. Allen, from Whampon, arrived on Saturday night, after a very short passage of 108 days, for the last ten of which the experienced heavy gales from west to northwest. She has a full and valuable cargo of silks, teas,

The steam-hip Orizaba, Capt. Lawless, from New-Orleans on Sunday last, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, after a remarkably quick passage (only six days and six hours), bringing us papers two days in advance of the mail.

A SUSPICIOUS BARK. A letter from Key West, under date of Jan. 21, says: The United States revenue cutter Sea Drift, Lieut. W. B. Randolph, was dispatched by Collector Baldwin on the 10th inst, to the west coast of Florida to watch the movements and ascertain the business of a suspicious looking bark reported at anchor in Charlette Harbor. It is said by certain parties that this unknown vessel has landed a cargo of slaves in Cuba, and was obliged to flee across the Gulf to avoid seizure; others affirm that she is engaged in collecting guano, large quantities of which have been discovered within the past year upon the islands about Tampa Bay, Manatu and Charlotte Harbor."

THE AMELIA SAFE.

The fillibustering vessel Amelia, under command of Lts. Werden and Erben, has arrived at St. Thomas, leaking badly. Is will be remembered that she left Port au-Prince on the 2d of December, and as she had not been heard from since, she was given up as lost by many who had friends on board.

#### THE PACIFIC'S PASSENGERS. The following passengers sailed from Liverpool in

the steamship Pacific on the 23d of January last: C. Sheidon, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Pesle, Ledeton, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Pesle, Mr. Rilley, W. Atwater, Howland), Mr. Mellongai, A. K. Carter, Mr. Heck, nchet and lady, Hopf, R. Espie, Charten, C. R. B. Haight, O'Reuly, Mr. G. Jord Trimmer, Mr. Hack, R. Zepie, Luffa, Mr. G. Jordon, W. Whittaker R. R. Haight, O'Reilly, Gets, SECOND CABIN. Stern, Mr. S. Charleworth, Barboor, lady and Mrs. W. B. Seymour, Tuppling, S. P. Berridge, lady child.

H. Dutlih,

James Glenn,

A. Erving and lady, Miss Jordan,

T. Figueras,

Mr. Wilson.

# ALLEGED INHUMAN PUNISHMENT.

Thomas Deran agt. John Anderson-Before Judge Boswonts. In this case, a full history of which was published in THE THIBUYE of Saturday, the Jury have brought in a verdict for the defendant.

#### THE TRIAL OF MATSELL.

The investigation into the nativity of the Chief of Police was resumed last Saturday, before the full Board of Police Commissioners.

John McKibbin, the man who introduced Mr. Matsell into the York Lodge of Masons, awore that Mr. Matsell never told him that he was born in England, and he payer said to anybody that such was the case. Samuel Smith testified that Matsell's mother had told Samuel Smith testified that Matsell's mother had told him that George was born in Cherry street, or Banker street, or somewhere on that side of the town.

The Deputy-Clerk of the Marine Court, Edward J. Shandley, then produced the fifth volume of naturalization records of that Court. Page 174 had been renoved, and enough of the leaf remained to show that it had been torn out. In the index an original entry of "Matsell, George," had been changed with a modern ink into "Matself, George M.," and the number of the page opposite the name had been carefully hotted—also with medern ink. A close examination, however, revealed the figures "174." The other book was volume third of naturalizations, and contained. was volume third of naturalizations, and contained, on page 189, the naturalization of George Matsell under the date of May 27, 1827, and over the signature of John B. Scott, Judge of the Marine Court. In the margin was the note, "Recorded on page 174 of vol-

Mr. Shandley then told bow he and Judge McCarthy found this two months ago, both books being in the same condition then that they are now. He had not searched for any preliminary declaration of intentions, Did not recollect ever having seen Stephen H. Branch or Ald. Briggs in the Clerk's Office of the Marine

ourt.
Mr. Brady then called Branch to the stand and put him through a rigorous course of questioning. Branch was very much confused—said he had paid his own expenses in the investigation which he had made, and that he had be crowed money for that purpose from Ald. Chrystie, (\$400.) from Ald. Briggs and his brother, from George Steers, and from Samuel Sneedon of Green Point; he had spent over \$1,200, and supposed the entire expense of ejecting the alien would be about

We give the following to show that Mr. Branch's

plack is equal to his industry.

Q.—You were not charged with horse-stealing in California! A.—No, Sir; I should like to see the man who would make that charge.

Q.—Then you were not charged with it? A.—So, sir; I should like to know why you ask that; that shows you are no American—not at heart—if you was

Mr. Brady-Well, I may not be an American, but

then I am not a forger.

Mr. Branch—Do you meen to accuse me of forgery?

Mr. Branch—Well, never mind that, you are of so little consequence, and I have no time to lose.

Mr. Branch—Well, any minute you want to accuse me of being a forger, I would like to see you do it, or

any man.

Mr. Brady—Well, I charge you with it now.

Mr. Branch—Well—well—I—I—Bring on your proof;
you have got the Chief of Police by your side to prolect you, and an allen Chief, too; you wouldn't tell

me that when you were alone.

Mr. Brady—I will tell you that to accommodate you.

Mr. Branch—Well, Sir, we'll try it.

The Recorder interposed and put an end to the col-

Mr. Branch then said that he had been arrested in Mr. Branch then said that he had been arrested his youth, that after he left college he was in debt and wanted a situation to be carning something, and wrote to his father and father-in-law that he would shoot them unless they would give him a clerkship. Two constables came to Norwich, Ct., and arrested him, and for

bles came to Norwich, Ct., and arrested him, and for six weeks, the happiest days of kis life, he was locked up with bedbugs and rats.

Mr. Brady then read the affidavit of Josiah D. Bangs of Virginia, to the effect that Mrs. Matsell had told him that George was born in New-York?

Wednesday next was then set as a day for examining the Collector of Amboy, and the Court adjourned until Saturday, at 21 o'clock.

# CITY ITEMS.

The weatherton Saturday and vesterday was mild and comfortable, except a certain rawness in the atmosphere, produced by the snow and ice on the The streets, however, are in the most disagreeable condition imaginable.

Lost.-The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, with all his subordinate officers, is believed to have been buried in the snow of the 5th of January, as no public manifestation of the existence of that branch of the city government has been recognized since. It is perfectly certain that if the commissioner had really survived that storm, he would have shown himself with all the energy at his command in clearing the streets, and especially the crosswalks, of the snow and ice that put in peril the life of every pedestrian who moves beyond a snail's pase. It is impossible that an officer, native and to the manor born, should suffer his constituents to flounder in this desperate slough with-out lifting a hand to ameliorate their sufferings, unless forcibly prevented from undertaking the duties which he was so anxious to assume. It is therefore quite certain that something extraordinary has happened to the worthy head of that Department, some severe The steamship Star of the West sailed from this port | trial that has quite cast him down. Will not the or offer a reward to discover the whereabouts of this branch of his government?

> DEPARTURE OF M'LLE RACHEL,-M'lle Rackel Felix was one of the passengers by the new steamship Fulton, which sailed from this port on Saturday, at noon, for Havre. She was accompanied by a single fille du chambre. The state of her health prevented her from the deck of the steamer to receive the adicus of her

UNITED STATES MAIL BOXES.-The Postmaster is about locating throughout the city nearly 1,000 new boxes, for the reception of letters for the city delivery and the mails. Those persons desirous of having a box stationed at their places of business, for the convenience of themselves and neighbors, should make early application to the Postmaster.

FAREWELL DISCOURSE.-The Rev. A. H. Wright prenched his farewell discourse in the United Presbyrian Church in West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, last evening, from 2d Samuel, xv., 25 and 26. The house was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Wright was for six years pastor of the Social Reformed Church in Jane street, which he left about three years ago, when the United Presbyterian Church was established. The spacious church which is occupied by this Society was built under his ministry, and opened in October, 1854. Mr. Wright has had an attack of neuralgia paralysis, losing the use of both hands, and leaves for the pur pose of recruiting his health. At the close of the services a collection was taken up for his benefit, amounting to about \$200.

CITY MORTALITY .- From the report of the City

Inspector we learn that there were 377 deat's in this city during the past week, of whom 119 were adults and 258 children. Among the principal causes of death were the following: Apoplexy, 2; bronchitis, 14; congestion of the brain, 6; congestion of lungs, 11; con-sumption, 49; convulsions (infantile), 34; croup, 17; debility (infantile), 8; dropsy in the head, 18; puerperal fever, 6; scarlet fever, 40; typhus fever, 5; disease of the heart, 6; inflammation of bowels, 8; inflammation of brain, 6; inflammation of lungs, 17; marasmus (infantile), 16; small-pox, 5; old age, 2. There were 6 premature births, 32 stillborn cases and 9 deaths from violent causes. There were 24 interments from the public institutions of the city. The different diseases are thus classified: Benes, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 73; generative organs, 8; heart and blood vessels, 9; lungs, throat, &c., 191; old age, 2; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 50; stillborn and premature birth, 38; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 51; uncertain seat and general fevers, 22; urinary organs, 2. The nativity table gives 292 natives of the United States, 49 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 9 of England, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of other fereign countries.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION .- LAStevening in Dr. Cheever's church, was held the annual meeting of the American Sunday-School Union, on behalf of Sunday-School missionaries and libraries at the West. The church was crowded, and the addresses delivered on the occasion were listened to with deep interest. The Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New York University, and President of the New-York Sunday School Union, presided, and made the

expressing his increased interest in the advancement of Sabbath-Schools in the West, and his gratification of the interest shown by Christian denominations of the East, in appropriating their means to aid in the week. The Rev. S. B. Bissel, Corresponding Secretary, next read a statement of the financial condition of the Sunday School Union and its labors during the past year. The receipts with the unexpended balance of the year previous were given as \$65,764 61; the expenditures for the year were \$72,727 04; showing an excess of the expenditures over the receipts of \$6,-562 42. He stated in addition that by means of the agercies employed by the American Sunday-School Union, exclusive of these employed in New-York City, there were founded during the past year, 2,410 Sunday-Schools where none previously existed. The number of teachers employed in these schools was 16,633, and the children thus brought ander religious instruction numbered 97,954. There were beside 3,463 Sunday Schools visited and supplied with books. In New-York and Brooklyn, during the year 20 Mission Schools had been organized, to which were attached about 400 teachers and 4,000

epening prayer. He made a few introductory re-

the West. Mr. John McCullogh of Rentucky followed with so address. He alluded in his opening remarks to his conversion thirty years ago in the City of Glasgow under the preaching of Dr. Chalmers. Since his confunder the preaching of Dr. Chalmers. Since his dis-gration to America, shortly after, he had spent most of his time in aiding to establish Sunday Schools. He had worked in nearly all the different Scates. During the past year his labors had principally been confined to the State of Kentucky. In this State he said there had been organized during the year post 205 Sunday schools, to which belonged 2 190 tanchers and 18 te3 children. To these schools there had been furnished 21,000 Sunday school books, beside 1,000 bibles and 5,000 testaments. In conclusion, the speaker alluded to the want of Sunday schools and Sunday school instruction in States adjoining Kentucky.

The Rev. N. B. Chidlan of Ohio, next addressed the

schoolars. Connected with the New-York Sunday. School Union, he added, were 196 schools. Their

contributions for the year exceeded \$6,000 toward

furnishing libraries to destitute Sabbath Schools &

meeting. He began with adverting to his early conversion in the backwoods of Ohio, and his early struggles to obtain an education in a Western college. His board, he stated, cost him but thirty-two cents a week. He next spoke of his labors for the past few years in connection with the Sabbath-School enterprise. He related numerous interesting incidents showing the good that had been effected. The design of the Sabbath-School Union, he urged, was to occupy ground that previously was unoccupied. Sabbath were the evangelists of secular schools and secular education.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who had been announced to address the meeting, was read after the preceding address. The letter stated that indisposition was the occasion of his inability to be present, and expressed hearty and warmest interest for the cause for which the meeting was convened. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the meeting closed. A collection was taken up in conclusion.

SPIRITUALISM .- The editor of The Medical Gazotte exposes a trick of Spiritualism which he witnessed and

expessed lately:

"Among other miracles, that most dwelt upon was
the cabibition of the "spirit hand," which these Davenport boys had the faculty to show rising above the
table, and which so many of the faithful had seen and table, and which so many of the faithful had seen and would swear to. Accordingly, a time was appointed for the faithful and a few skeptics to witness the inanifestation. They assembled, the boys occupying one side of the table exclusively to themselves, while the spectators were placed at the opposite side, or at a suitable distance from the mediums. The hands of the hoys being tied to the chairs, and all being satisfied that there was no confederate under the table, the gas was now turned down so as to leave only sufficient light to discern the spirit hand! when it should appear, and all present were required to keep their places, and on no account to approach the 'mediums. After waiting a few moments a 'hand' was seen to ascendalowly from beneath that side of the table where the boys ing a few mem ists a 'hand' was seen to ascend slowly from beneath that side of the table where the boys were, widely opened, with the pains toward the spectators, and was then slowly withdrawn under the table. All could see it by the dim light, and the sect were in costacies. A skeptic who was present, concealing his unbelief, begged that the spirits would repeat the manifestation, which being done, be quickly leaped to the end of the table, clutching the 'spirit hand' before it had time to descend, and the gas being turned up disclosed a stuffed glose! fastened on the foot of one of the boys, so that his leg, being slyly lifted, made the manifestation! The confusion occasioned by this open exposure of flagrant fraud and bold imposture on the part of the 'epirits' and this Davenport family has put a stop to these dollar exhibitions kere. At a public meeting of the sect at the Stuyvesant Institute all these facts were exposed and admitted to be conclusive proofs of the knavery of these choice mediums by Dr. Gray, Professor Mapes, &c.; but a solemn project against doing more tran advising Davenport and Histered Gray, Professor Mapes, &c.; but a solemn professing against doing more than advising Davenport and list family to leave the city was made. To brand those young impostors with their deeds, by signing a certificate of the admitted facts, it was contended would ruin them for life. We expose them to same them and others from being ruined as the knaves or dupes of Spritualism. But we fear that they are past cure. Quem Deus, &c.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Patients treated during January, 1856, at the New York Dispensary, 2,259, at their dwellings, 617-6161, 2,969; adulta, 2,343; children under 15 years, 361; vascinated, 10; prescriptions dispensed, 6,198. At the Northern Dispensary, 356; at their dwellings, 343-641, 379; adulta, 543; children under 15 years, 365; vascinated, 93; prescriptions dispensed, 2,479. At the Essetare Dispensary, 377; at their dwellings, 453-651, 1446; adults, 257; children under 15 years, 543; vascinated, 47; prescriptions dispensed, 2,592. At the Demit Dispensary, 530; at their dwellings, 393-651a, 1,319; adults, 41; children under 15 years, 543; vascinated, 12; prescriptions dispensed, 2,592. Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratiniously during the mouth, 5,000 nules, 3,530 females. Nativity—1,344 patients were born in the United States, and 4,311 in foreign countries. Parisal Results—Sent to Hospital, 2734, dat, 56. The principal causes of death were pitches, pneumonis, bronchitte, marasmus, and scarlet fever. The pravailing diseases chiefly affacied the respiratory system; among the most important were bronchits, philinis, pneumonis, pleurisy, rheumatism, and scarlet fever. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES IN THE

Found Injured,—A man named James Howelf was found invensible in one of the streets of the Fifth Ward, late on Saturday night, with a deep gash in his head. He was conveyed to his resisence, bo. 76 West Broadway, and on becan ing conce ous was unable to tell in what manner he had recited the injury. Officer McCord, who resides in the same house, had him taken to the New York Hospital.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a laborer on board the bark Henry Shelton, lying at pier No. 15 East River, schientally feil through the hatchway of the vessel, and was cause ously injured. Policeman Hill of the First Ward had him conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

Assault WITH A SLUNG SHOT .- A man named Assault With a Silving Shot.—A sure with having, on the right of the 5th wat, assaulted Jas. D. Beckett, of No. 275 Flighth avenue, when he feels to the payerment by a blow upon the beast with a clong shot and held for examination. He had two according to make the first two according to the payerment by the holes with a clong shot and held for examination. He had two accordingts we im at the time of the assault, he had whem have thus far eluded the police.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.—Mr. Fox, fireman of the Critical Homes, was robbed of \$50 in gold by Kate Ferguson, a cyprian, who had induced by m to visit her apartments at No. 55 Exter street, on Friday night last. A policeman was called and arrested the thief before she had a chance to escape, and the money was found in her possession. She was taken before Justice Connoily, who locked her up for trial. INJURED ON A CITY RAILROAD. - Mark McDonald.

resigns it No. 257 Forty second street, was severely injuried at 16 o'cl ck yesterday morning, by a fall received while in the set of jumping from the platform of one of the Sinth arease care while it was in rapid motion. The Fifth Ward Police conveyed him to his residence. ARREST OF A PUGITIVE. - Thomas Donabue was ARREST OF A FUGITIVE. — Thomas Donabue was arrested on Faturday evening by Sengeaut Smith and Officer Evans of the Fifth Ward Police, as he was leaving the Boston train at the Canal-st, depot, on a charge of being a figitive from Boston, where it is alleged he robbed his mother of a large amount of money, and then left for this city, in company with two lewed women. A message by the telegraph outstriped the care, and was the same of the Police being it waiting for him care, and was the same of the Police being it waiting for him arrivel. Seven bundfred and sixty collects, in gold coin, our found on his person. He remains in associty, awaiting the arrival of the Beston officers to take him back.

CHARGE OF PERSONS AGAINST A CLERGYMAN .-CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—
The Rev. Denney W. Thoma-tou, leading in the Third avenue, was on Seturday arreaded by Sergeant Jourdan of the Lower Police Court, charged by Mr. Mortiner D. Mote of No. 277 Enadway, with having committed willful and corrupt perjury in testimony, given by him before Justice Caborne, in a matter rending between the reverend gentleman and his accuser. Mr. Thomaston was taken before Justice Committy and gave ball in 42 006 to answer the charge. He is general agent for a bource-lent society, of which the complainant is Recording Secretary.

ARREST OF A CHICKEN THIRE.—John Brown, alias Johnson, a notorious colored chicken thief, who for a long time just has followed the piumdering of hon-coops for a living, was captured yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine acquired yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine scaptured yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine scaptured yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine scaptured yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine scaptured yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine scaptured yesterday, as he was crossing Harless Bridge on a fine scaptured yesterday, as he was crossing the decided wine and his pockets cut-field with live pigeons and other novelties. He made your life of the contest of the property of the contest of the property of the contest of the property of the prope